

奈达铂联合多西他赛治疗晚期宫颈癌的临床观察

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中图分类号 R737 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2017)20-2820-04

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2017.20.24

摘要 目的:探讨奈达铂联合多西他赛对晚期宫颈癌患者的临床疗效及安全性。方法:回顾性选取2014年4月—2016年4月于我院就诊的晚期宫颈癌患者53例,根据化疗方案分为观察组(31例)和对照组(22例)。对照组患者给予多西他赛注射液60 mg/m², ivgtt, qw; 观察组患者在对照组基础上给予注射用奈达铂35 mg/m²+0.9%氯化钠注射液稀释至500 mL, ivgtt (≥60 min), qw。两组患者均以21 d为1个化疗周期,行2个周期化疗。两组患者治疗结束2周后评价临床疗效,检测治疗前及治疗结束2周后增殖细胞核抗原(PCNA)积分,并记录不良反应发生情况。结果:观察组患者的总有效率(77.42%)明显高于对照组(63.64%),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗前,两组患者PCNA积分比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者PCNA积分均明显降低,且观察组明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者各项不良反应均集中在I度,且不良反应发生率比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:奈达铂联合多西他赛可明显提高晚期宫颈癌患者的临床疗效,与多西他赛单独使用相比,并不会增加不良反应的发生。

关键词 多西他赛;奈达铂;晚期宫颈癌;增殖细胞核抗原;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Nedaplatin Combined with Docetaxel in the Treatment of Advanced Cervical Cancer

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To explore the clinical efficacy and safety of nedaplatin combined with docetaxel in the treatment of advanced cervical cancer. METHODS: A total of 53 patients with advanced cervical cancer selected from our hospital during Apr. 2014-Apr. 2016 were divided into observation group (31 cases) and control group (22 cases) according to chemotherapy plan. Control group was given Docetaxel injection 60 mg/m², ivgtt, qw. Observation group was additionally given Nedaplatin for injection 35 mg/m²+0.9% Sodium chloride injection diluted into 500 mL, ivgtt (≥60 min), qw. A chemotherapy cycle lasted for 21 d, and both groups received 2 cycles of chemotherapy. Clinical efficacies of 2 groups were evaluated 2 weeks after treatment, and the level of PCNA integral was detected before and 2 weeks after treatment. The occurrence of ADR was recorded. RESULTS: The total response rate of observation group (77.42%) was significantly higher than that of control group (63.64%), with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). Before treatment, there was no statistical significance in PCNA integral between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). After treatment, PCNA integral of 2 groups were decreased significantly, and the observation group was significantly lower than the control group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). ADR were concentrated in grade I, and there was no statistical significance in the incidence of ADR between 2 groups ($P>0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Docetaxel combined with nedaplatin can significantly improve the clinical efficacy of patients with advanced cervical cancer, and does not increase the adverse reactions compared to docetaxel alone.

KEYWORDS Docetaxel; Nedaplatin; Advanced cervical cancer; PCNA; Therapeutic efficacy; Safety

宫颈癌是发生在宫颈阴道部及移行带的鳞状上皮细胞和宫颈管内膜的柱状上皮细胞交界处的恶性肿瘤,发病原因为人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)感染,好发于25~55岁女性^[1]。宫颈癌已成为全球女性中仅次于乳腺癌的第二大癌症,其病死率居首位^[2]。仅2012年全球就有近52.8万新发宫颈癌患者,其中26.6万患者死亡,且80%的宫颈癌患者为发展中国家居民^[3]。据世界卫生组织统计,全球每1.13 min即新发1例宫颈癌,每2.6 min有1例宫颈癌患者死亡;我国每3.75 min新发1例^[4]。晚期宫颈癌患者临床治疗常采取放疗。多西他赛为紫杉烷类药物,可通过促进微管双聚体装配成微管干扰去多聚化过程,阻滞细胞于G₂和M期,抑制癌细胞的有丝分裂和增殖

^[5]。奈达铂为新型第二代铂类抗肿瘤药物,与多西他赛联用于多种癌症的治疗中临床疗效较好^[6]。鉴于此,本研究探讨了奈达铂联合多西他赛治疗晚期宫颈癌患者的临床效果及安全性,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)符合《宫颈癌及癌前病变规范化诊疗指南(试行)》中诊断标准^[7]者;(2)经病理多点活检证实为宫颈癌;(3)按照宫颈癌国际妇产科联盟(FIGO)分期为IIb期或以上。

排除标准:(1)存在放疗或化疗史者;(2)合并高血压、脑血管疾病、肝肾功能障碍、凝血功能障碍或精神疾病者;(3)妊娠或哺乳期妇女。

1.2 研究对象

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本研究为回顾性研究。选取2014年4月—2016年4月于我院就诊的晚期宫颈癌患者53例作为研究对象,根据化疗方案分为观察组(31例)和对照组(22例)。其中,观察组患者平均年龄(49.3±4.2)岁;平均病程(6.3±2.2)年;肿瘤直径(4.02±0.37)cm;FIGO分期Ⅲa期14例,Ⅲb期17例。对照组患者平均年龄(49.3±4.2)岁;平均病程(6.3±2.2)年;平均肿瘤直径(4.13±0.58)cm;FIGO分期Ⅲa期10例,Ⅲb期12例。两组患者的年龄、病程、肿瘤直径和FIGO分期等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会审核通过,患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.3 治疗方法

两组患者化疗前均给予麻黄碱苯海拉明片 25 mg, po,注射用地塞米松磷酸钠 10 mg+西咪替丁氯化钠注射液 400 mg+盐酸昂丹司琼氯化钠注射液 8 mg, ivgtt。对照组患者给予多西他赛注射液(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,批准文号:国药准字 H20080366,规格:1.5 mL:60 mg)60 mg/m², ivgtt, qw, 每 21 d 为 1 个化疗周期。观察组患者在对照组基础上给予注射用奈达铂(齐鲁制药有限公司,批准文号:国药准字 H20050563,规格:10 mg)35 mg/m²+0.9%氯化钠注射液稀释至 500 mL, ivgtt(≥60 min), qw, 每 21 d 为 1 个化疗周期。两组患者均行 2 个周期化疗,期间严密监测各项指标,若白细胞计数≤3×10⁹ L⁻¹、血小板计数≤80×10⁹ L⁻¹时予以集落刺激因子治疗;中性粒细胞≤1×10⁹ L⁻¹、血小板计数≤50×10⁹ L⁻¹肌酐清除率≤40 mL/min或转氨酶升高至正常上限值 2 倍及以上则停止化疗。

1.4 观察指标及疗效评价标准

(1)观察两组患者治疗结束 2 周后的临床疗效。依据《实体瘤治疗疗效评价标准(RECIST)》^[8]进行疗效判定——完全缓解(CR):可见病灶完全消失,X光片或骨显像显示肿瘤完全消失;部分缓解(PR):肿瘤缩小 50%及以上;疾病稳定(SD):肿瘤缩小<50%或增大不超过 25%,X光片或骨显像无明显变化;疾病进展(PD):肿瘤增大超过 25%或出现新病灶,X光片或骨显像提示有肿瘤增加或出现新转移灶。总有效=CR+PR。(2)检测两组患者治疗前及治疗结束 2 周后增殖细胞核抗原(PCNA)积分。采用免疫组化(SP)法检测病灶组织,每例切片随机观察 10 个高倍视野,以 1 000 个癌细胞中 PCNA 阳性细胞的占比进行评分,≤25%计 1 分,26%~50%计 2 分,51%~75%计 3 分,>75%计 4 分;着色强度呈浅棕褐色计 1 分,深棕褐色计 2 分;上述两分相加即为 PCNA 积分。(3)根据《抗癌药物急性及亚急性毒性反应分度标准》^[9]记录两组患者不良反应发生情况。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 17.0 软件对数据进行统计分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料和等级资料以例数或率表示,前者采用 χ^2 检验,后者采用秩和检验。 $P<$

0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

观察组患者的总有效率(77.42%)明显高于对照组(63.64%),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表 1。

表 1 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical efficacies between 2 groups [case (%)]

组别	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	总有效
观察组	31	13(41.94)	11(35.48)	5(16.13)	2(6.45)	24(77.42)*
对照组	22	7(31.82)	7(31.82)	5(22.73)	3(13.64)	14(63.64)

注:与对照组比较,* $P<0.05$

Note: vs. control group, * $P<0.05$

2.2 两组患者治疗前后 PCNA 积分比较

治疗前,两组患者 PCNA 积分比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后,两组患者 PCNA 积分均明显降低,且观察组明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表 2。

表 2 两组患者治疗前后 PCNA 积分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab 2 Comparison of PCNA integral between 2 groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	治疗前	治疗后
观察组	31	5.22±0.31	3.17±0.24**
对照组	22	5.16±0.28	4.21±0.28*

注:与治疗前比较,* $P<0.05$;与对照组比较,* $P<0.05$

Note: vs. before treatment, * $P<0.05$; vs. control group, * $P<0.05$

2.3 不良反应

两组患者的各项不良反应均集中在 I 度,均无患者出现严重的 IV 度不良反应,且两组患者各项不良反应发生率比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),详见表 3。

表 3 两组患者不良反应发生情况比较[例(%)]

Tab 3 Comparison of occurrence of ADR between 2 groups [case (%)]

组别	n	分度	恶心呕吐	腹泻腹痛	血小板减少	白细胞减少	肝功能损伤
观察组	31	I	15(48.39)	10(32.26)	13(41.94)	15(48.39)	10(32.26)
		II	2(6.45)	4(12.90)	3(9.68)	5(16.13)	3(9.68)
		III	2(6.45)	2(6.45)	1(3.23)	2(6.45)	2(6.45)
		IV	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
对照组	22	I	11(50.00)	8(36.36)	10(45.45)	12(54.55)	17(77.27)
		II	2(9.09)	3(13.64)	2(9.09)	3(13.64)	3(13.64)
		III	1(4.55)	3(13.64)	2(9.09)	1(4.55)	1(4.55)
		IV	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)

3 讨论

宫颈癌是常见的妇科恶性肿瘤,其首要病因为 HPV 感染,过早性生活、多个性伴侣、多次妊娠、吸烟、社会经济地位低下和营养不良等原因均是其高危因素,其发病年龄逐渐出现年轻化的趋势^[10]。宫颈癌可通过直接蔓延侵袭临近器官组织,并发生淋巴转移和血行转移,病死率极高^[11-12]。宫颈癌的临床治疗原则为 II b 以上的中晚期宫颈癌患者可给予化疗或配合放疗,使局部肿块缩小达到能进行手术或缩小手术范围,并消除可能存在的

微小转移灶,减少血行转移。临床常用的治疗药物有顺铂、卡铂和紫杉醇等^[13-16]。多西他赛是紫杉醇衍生物,以半合成方式生产,对肿瘤的作用机制与紫杉醇相似。多西他赛的取代基团空间位阻小,极性基团亲水性强,与微管蛋白的亲合力为紫杉醇的2倍,体外细胞毒性是紫杉醇的1.3~10.0倍,且对紫杉醇耐药的细胞株并不会自发产生对多西他赛的交叉耐药^[17]。因此,多西他赛与紫杉醇相比,具有结构合理、高效、低毒、与紫杉醇无交叉耐药和广泛的临床适应证等优点,临床多用于宫颈癌的治疗^[18]。顺铂具有较好的临床疗效,但其肾毒性和胃肠道毒性限制了临床应用。奈达铂为第二代顺铂类似物,具有较低的肾毒性和胃肠道毒性,有2个氨合配位体,与核苷形成核苷铂络合物,类似于顺铂。奈达铂摄取至细胞后,其乙醇酸部分被水解切断,可抑制DNA复制^[19-20]。本研究结果显示,给予奈达铂联合多西他赛的观察组患者的总有效率较单用多西他赛的对照组显示出明显的优势。

PCNA在系统性红斑狼疮患者的血清中首次被发现,因其只存在于正常增殖细胞和肿瘤细胞内而得名,与细胞DNA合成关系密切,在细胞增殖的启动上起重要作用,是反映细胞增殖状态的有效指标^[4]。肿瘤细胞具有旺盛的增殖活性,因此PCNA可作为肿瘤独立的预后指标^[4]。本研究结果显示,两组患者PCNA积分均明显降低,且观察组明显低于对照组,可见奈达铂联合多西他赛较单纯使用多西他赛可更好地控制肿瘤细胞的增殖。同时,两组患者治疗过程中恶心呕吐、腹泻腹痛、血小板减少、白细胞减少和肝功能损伤等不良反应的发生率比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),可见增加奈达铂的治疗方案并未增加患者发生不良反应的风险,具有较好的安全性。

综上所述,奈达铂联合多西他赛可明显提高晚期宫颈癌患者的临床疗效,且安全性较高。但本研究样本量较小、观察时间较短,尚需大样本、多中心研究来进一步证实该结论。

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PCI术前应用替罗非班对急性心肌梗死患者相关指标的影响

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中图分类号 R972⁺.3 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2017)20-2823-04
DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2017.20.25

摘要 目的: 观察经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)术前应用替罗非班对急性心肌梗死患者相关指标的影响。方法: 采用回顾性分析方法, 选取2015年1月—2016年6月我院收治的急性心肌梗死患者128例, 根据患者PCI术前是否应用替罗非班分为观察组(76例)和对照组(52例)。对照组患者PCI术前给予阿司匹林肠溶片300 mg, po+硫酸氢氯吡格雷片600 mg, po, 术中给予肝素钠注射液100 U/kg, iv。观察组患者在对照组基础上于术前给予盐酸替罗非班氯化钠注射液0.2 μg/(kg·min), iv。观察两组患者术后ST段回落情况、胸痛改善情况, 术前心肌酸激酶同工酶(CK-MB)水平和术后CK-MB峰值、达峰时间和持续时间, 术后心肌梗死溶栓治疗(TIMI)血流分级, 术前术后血管性假血友病因子(vWF)、血浆内皮素1(ET-1)和血清一氧化氮(NO)水平, 并记录不良反应发生情况。结果: PCI术后, 观察组患者ST段回落率(89.47%)明显高于对照组(67.31%), 胸痛总缓解率(89.47%)明显高于对照组(75.00%), TIMI血流分级2~3级的患者明显多于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。PCI术前, 两组患者CK-MB、vWF、ET-1和NO水平比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); PCI术后, 观察组患者CK-MB峰值、达峰时间和持续时间均明显低于或短于对照组; 两组患者vWF和ET-1水平均明显降低, NO水平明显升高, 且观察组患者vWF、ET-1和NO水平的改善程度明显优于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。观察组患者轻度出血发生率明显低于对照组, 中度出血发生率明显高于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); 但两组患者死亡率比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论: PCI术前应用替罗非班可缓解患者临床症状, 改善心功能, 保护血管内皮, 恢复冠状动脉血流灌注, 但应注意其出血风险。

关键词 替罗非班; 急性心肌梗死; 经皮冠状动脉介入治疗; 心肌血流灌注

Effects of Preoperative Application of Tirofiban on Related Indexes of Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE:** To observe the effects of preoperative application of tirofiban on related indexes of patients with acute myocardial infarction. **METHODS:** In retrospective analysis, 128 patients with acute myocardial infarction selected from our hospital during Jan. 2015-Jun. 2016 were divided into observation group (76 cases) and control group (52 cases) according to whether or not the tirofiban was used before PCI. Control group was given Aspirin enteric-coated tablets 300 mg, po+ Clopidogrel sulfate tablets 600 mg, po, before PCI, and given Heparin sodium injection 100 U/kg, iv, during PCI. Observation group was additionally given Tirofiban hydrochloride injection 0.2 μg/(kg·min), iv, before PCI, on the basis of control group. ST-segment depression and chest pain remission of 2 groups were observed after PCI. CK-MB level before surgery, CK-MB peak value, the time of CK-MB reaching the peak value, duration after surgery as well as TIMI blood flow grading after surgery were also observed in 2 groups. The levels of von Willebrand factor (vWF), ET-1 and NO were observed before and after surgery; the occurrence of ADR was recorded. **RESULTS:** After PCI, ST-segment depression rate (89.74%) of observation group was significantly higher than that (67.31%) of control group, the chest pain remission rate (89.47%) was significantly higher than that of control group (75.00%), the patients with TIMI blood flow grading grade 2-3 in observation group was more than control group, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). Before PCI, there was no statistical significance in the levels of CK-MB, vWF, ET-1 and NO between 2 groups ($P > 0.05$). After PCI, CK-MB peak value, the time of CK-MB reaching the peak value, duration in observation group were significantly lower or shorter than control group; the levels of vWF and ET-1 significantly decreased, while NO levels increased; the improvement of vWF, ET-1 and NO in observation group was significantly better than control group, with statistical significance ($P <$

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(收稿日期: 2016-11-02 修回日期: 2017-01-20)
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